

# The Daily Green Mountain Freeman.

VOLUME I.

Freedom: its Interests, its Rights, and its Honor.

NUMBER 81.

BY C. W. WILLARD.

MONTPELIER, VT., THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## TO HORSE OWNERS!

### Dr. Bryden's HORSE AND CATTLE MEDICINES.

Which have been most successfully used in my own practice throughout Vermont and New England for many years, are now offered TO THE PUBLIC, for the rapid cure of all diseases incident to

### HORSES AND CATTLE.

Hotel Keepers, Livery Stable Keepers, Horse Buyers and Sellers, and Farmers in every section, are aware of the success that has attended the use of these medicines whenever I have used them, and I now offer them in full confidence that they will prove the "need-medicine" for all horse and cattle owners' use.

W. M. BRYDEN,  
Veterinary Surgeon.

North Craftsbury, Vt.

These medicine consists of

Dr. Bryden's Condition Powders,  
For Horses and Cattle out of condition—

DR. BRYDEN'S

Cough or Heave Powder,  
For Coughs, Heaves or Broken Wind.

DR. BRYDEN'S URINE POWDER,  
For Strains of Water or too scanty discharges.

DR. BRYDEN'S

Embrocation & Liniment,  
Will cure Sore Throats and Horse Distemper, swelled

teeth, old sores, bruises, sprains, cramps, and lameness in every description, in the shortest possible time.

Dr. Bryden's Bone Compound,  
For Ring Bone, splint, or any enlargement on the

bone, from tick, blow or any other cause. This compound will cure the growth of the enlargement, and on may cure the lameness. Perfect success has always attended the use of this valuable compound.

Dr. Bryden's Remedy

For Coughs and Throats. Wonderful cures of the worst cases have been performed with this excellent remedy. No article in use can be compared with this for Coughs, Throats, Hoarseness, and loss of voice.

Dr. Bryden's

SPECIFIC FOR SCRATCHES,  
NEVER FAILS! NEVER FAILS!

It will entirely cure the hardest cases of Scratches on the hindquarters, and it will surely cure. Also for Ringing or rubbing off of Hair, and cause rapid growth of hair wherever applied.

DR. BRYDEN'S

Hoof Compound,  
To grow the hoof, in case of contracted feet, flat feet,

rotten cracks, &c. A complete new healthy hoof can be grown out by use of this compound in a short time.

DR. BRYDEN

has been known by horse owners in Vermont, that it seemed unnecessary to say anything of its universal success in treating any disease of Horses & Cattle. And presenting these medicines prepared with the greatest care from his receipts, we have only to say to such as have seen his remedies used,

You know what they will do

to all who have HORSES and CATTLE in their care, you have only to give them a single trial to be fully convinced that they are

THE BEST REMEDIES

Ever sold in Vermont.

Full directions with each package.

PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

PREPARED BY

FRED. E. SMITH, DRUGGIST

Montpelier, Vermont.

SMITH'S

ANODYNE

COUGH DROPS

Has stood the test of a  
Ten Year's Trial,  
and is now acknowledged  
THE BEST IN USE.

Has the fullest confidence of its patrons, and over  
60,000 Bottles

being sold in Vermont is a guarantee of its effi-

cacy.

The Price is within the  
Reach of All.

That the poorest families in town need never be without this most

VALUABLE REMEDY.

To prevent the sad consequences of a hard cold or  
hacking cough, be prompt to procure

The Anodyne Cough Drops,

For it always cures.

PHYSICIANS

Use all parts of the State, use it in their practice, and in their own families.

They say it is excellent for

COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP,

HOARSENESS, &c.

As a sudden cold, or a  
cough, who are it.

As a sudden cold, or a  
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## PAINTS!

Those who want

PURE

### Paints and Oils

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

can find the largest assortment in Vermont, at the

DRUG AND PAINT STORE

OF

L. F. PIERCE & CO.,

MONTPELIER.

P. S. Sole Agents for Stile's

MIDDLESEX OIL.

PURE

### MIDDLESEX OIL.

As certain parties in Montpelier have for years past sold inferior Oil as being of my manufacture, I deem it necessary, and have opened an Office at

L. F. PIERCE'S

Drug and Paint Store

AT

MONTPELIER,

for the sale of my

OIL!

All who wish Oil of the best quality, and

### Perfectly Pure!

can get it at my Office in Montpelier, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

Merchants, Painters, and those who buy by the Barrel or more, shall have it at Factory price, delivered at my Office in Montpelier. For sale at

L. F. PIERCE, Agent.

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## The Daily Freeman.

MONTPELIER, VT.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1861.

CONGRESS.—Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 16.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for the confiscation of the property of the rebel States.

Mr. Breckinridge proceeded and spoke at some length in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. Breckinridge spoke at some length against the frenzy of the hour had passed, Divine Providence would leave out of the wreck of the Union the priceless principles of liberty and self-government.

Mr. Lane of Kansas said the President had suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and he only regretted that the corpus of Baltimore treason had not been suspended. He defended the suppression of certain traitorous newspapers, disarming people in rebellion, and other acts which Mr. Breckinridge deemed unconstitutional. He said allusion had been made to the proposed compromise of the last session, but would only say in regard to it that none was made because traitors occupied the new vacant seats. All we now ask for is the Kentucky remedy for treason—hemp.

The subject was then postponed to Thursday.

The Naval appropriation bill was then taken up, and the amendment relative to Stevens' battery disagreed to. The bill was then passed.

The Senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

On motion of Mr. Edwards of New Hampshire, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to Major General George B. McClellan and the officers and soldiers of his command, for the series of brilliant and decisive victories which, by their skill and bravery, they have achieved over the rebels and traitors in arms, on the fields of Western Virginia.

The House, in committee of the whole, then considered the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces of the United States.

Mr. Blair of Missouri, explained its provisions, when Mr. Burnett of Ky. made an hour's speech, vindicating the seceding States, and condemning the warlike acts of the administration.

Mr. Holman of Ky. said he was in favor of crushing rebellion, and declared that the Union must and shall be preserved.

The Committee rose, and the bill to increase the efficiency of the volunteer forces passed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. Bingham of Ohio, from the Committee of the Judiciary, reported a bill providing for the suppression of rebellion and resistance to the laws. It authorizes the President to call out the militia for these purposes, their continuance in service not to extend beyond sixty days after the beginning of the regular session of Congress, unless the latter shall otherwise direct; the militia is to be entitled to the same pay and rations as the regular army. The bill passed under the operation of the previous question almost unanimously.

Mr. Blair of Missouri, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the acceptance of 500,000 volunteers, proposing to substitute therefor the bill previously passed by the House, with some additions, including a proviso allowing the President to select the Major and Brigadier Generals from the army to command the volunteers, these officers to resume their former places at the expiration of the war. The bill passed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Latham, of Cal., introduced a bill to procure contracts to secure the speedy passage of troops and munitions of war to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Pearce of Md., presented a memorial from the Police Commissioners of the city of Baltimore now confined at Fort McHenry by order of Maj. Gen. Banks. The memorialists solemnly declare that they have always discharged their duties faithfully and impartially, and in obedience to the laws and the constitution, and that all evidence to the contrary is false. The memorialists further declare that the grounds set up by Maj. Gen. Banks for their arrest, had no foundation in fact, and that Marshal Kane is a gentleman of integrity and worth, and that no body of men are less liable to the charge of unlawful combinations than the police force of Baltimore. The memorialists submit that the proclamation by which they were arrested has no warrant in law, and they ask the interposition of Congress in their behalf.

Mr. Pearce of Md., said the memorialists were known to him, and he believed them to be men of the highest integrity, and faithful to the Constitution. He did not believe that any proof could be furnished against them. The memorial was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Grimes of Iowa, from the committee on Naval Affairs, introduced a bill to provide for the temporary increase of the Navy.

Mr. Foot of Vt., said there was pressing necessity for the passage of the bill, when the privateers were injuring our commerce. The bill authorized the Secretary of the Navy to purchase or hire such vessels as may be necessary during the war to suppress piracy, and render effectual the blockade. It appropriates \$5,000,000. The bill was passed.

The resolution of the House, in regard to the adjournment on Friday, was taken up and laid on the table to give time for further consideration.

The Senate then went into executive session and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.—Henry May appeared, and took the oath to support the Constitution.

Mr. Holman introduced a resolution authorizing the select Committee, heretofore appointed to examine the War Department contracts, to extend their inquiries to all facts and circumstances of all contracts made or to be made by or with any department of the Government, with full power to subpoena witnesses, &c., during the interim of Congress.

Mr. Kellogg of Ill., opposed the resolution. He was opposed to a roving committee, without limitation as to time and place. He believed that the Secretary of War was faithful and honest.

Mr. Roseoe Conkling opposed the resolution because he was against having a roving committee.

Mr. Holman of Kentucky said the resolution was reported by direction of the Committee, and had his concurrence. He argued that it implied no censure upon the Administration.

Mr. Dawes of Massachusetts supported the resolution, thinking it would be better to inquire into the contracts where they were made than to be at the great expense of bringing witnesses to Washington.

Mr. Edwards of New Hampshire opposed the resolution on the ground that it would be better to wait until some responsible charges are made before inquiries should be instituted.

Mr. Kellogg again urged his objections to the resolution on the ground that there were no specific charges.

Mr. Van Wyck of New York said there were specific charges of fraud by contractors. He understood that within two months there had been a system of plunder never surpassed in complexity. He declared that there were men who had taken advantage of the necessity of the times and plundered the treasury, and alluded to the steamer Cataline.

The resolution was adopted, 81 against 42.

Mr. Eliot of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill concerning the revenue marine, and fixing the compensation of the officers thereof, which, without being read, was passed.

The House went into a Committee on the bill to provide increased revenue from imports.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a proposition reviving the tariff of 1851, taxing the free list 10 per cent, excepting tea, coffee, and fire arms. He briefly advocated his proposition.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, moved that the duties on iron be cut down, which was lost.

Several speeches were made, when Mr. Stevens, of Pa., remarked that the House was running into Bancroft, and moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

Without coming to any final conclusion, the committee rose.

Mr. Vallandigham gave notice of bills to regulate and enforce the writ of habeas corpus; to secure persons from unreasonable seizure or search; to secure the right of the people to bear arms for their defense; to prescribe the right of quartering troops in private houses during the time of war; to secure the freedom of the press and of speech. Adjourned.

## Our Finances.

An article in the *Chronicle* of this week, speaks hopefully in regard to finances, and the writer calculates that in a few weeks money will be in circulation again in our State. In this respect we hope he may be a true prophet, for the money is needed to give an impulse to business, and especially to aid our worthy benevolent enterprises. In this time of need, we ought to do more than usual for these objects, for they are more needy now than when money is plenty. The writer says:

Every five to seven years we have a *pressure, or crisis*, in money matters; and nearly every year there is what may be termed a pinch. This usually occurs, in Vermont, just before the clip of wool is sold. Now, security of money is caused in one or two ways—to wit: the want of a good currency or the lack of a suitable stimulus to call it into circulation. But the Banks of the Eastern States were never perhaps on a better foundation, and there was never so much specie in their vaults.

There is an abundance of money, and good money too; but it is shut up in the Banks. What we lack—what we need—is, something to call it into circulation. Trade and the current demands of business have usually been relied upon to do this. But at this time many kinds of business have partially or entirely stopped, and the people are so generally interested and completely occupied in the war, and so much doubt still hangs over our national affairs—not indeed as to the final triumph of law and order, but as to when and how the final result will be brought about, and what particular conditions business and the demands of trade will assume during and at the close of the struggle—that capitalists are afraid to venture on experiments. The new wants and branches of trade that have sprung up since the war commenced are yet too unsettled to be relied upon with confidence—so we may say that the present commotion and uncertainty as to the future, have completely disturbed the business of the country, and driven the money almost wholly from the community, and shut it up in the Banks.

The important question is, what can, what will draw this hoarded treasure from its hiding place, and put it in circulation again?

We answer without hesitation—the government will take it from the Banks, and the soldiers and those who supply the army will distribute it over the country.

Every dollar, so to speak, of this two to four hundred millions, must be disbursed over as wide a space as that from which come the soldiers and supplies of our army—in fact, the money will go to every part of the loyal States and Territories. It will thus keep up a perpetual round of circulation while the war lasts, and when it is over there will be a fresh demand for everything the North can make or furnish.

As to Vermont, she will suffer the least and fare the best, in this struggle, of all the States, in consequence of her inland position, and the fact that her people are engaged chiefly in agriculture, instead of manufactures and commerce. Let the farmers, and people generally, of our fertile and prosperous little State, have no fears. The present pressure will—it must inevitably, in a few weeks, pass away. Government is just beginning to pay off the volunteers. A share of this will find its way to Vermont. Again, an army of 300,000 men are wearing out an immense quantity of woolen clothing. Their uniforms, upon an average, last only about six weeks. The supply of cloths on hand is being rapidly drained off. Our manufactures must have the material to make more with. Vermont has that material, and in a few weeks wool buyers will be ranging through our valleys, and over our hills, in much greater numbers than the recruiting officers; for we can as well do without soldiers as without suitable clothing for them.

Let the people of Vermont, then, take courage; for six weeks, we doubt not, will bring complete relief in the article of money

## Chaplains.

The *New York Chronicle* makes some good suggestions in regard to the highly important post of a chaplain in the army. It says:

We regret to say that some of the chaplains who accompany our regiments are ill fitted in natural aptitude for their work, in qualities that engage friendship and confidence in man, and, most deplorable of all, in personal piety, for the responsible positions they have been chosen to occupy. With very many of the regiments the appointment of a chaplain was not considered one of enough importance to require much attention to be given to it, and the loudest spoken and most self-confident applicant was most likely to get it. We know of several fine regiments that have left this city with chaplains in whose christian character and fitness to their position no Christian person informed as to their antecedents and capacities could have much confidence; and yet those men have donned the sash and sword, when there was an abundance of really earnest and capable ministers anxious for employing the opportunities of usefulness which the place of a regimental pastor affords. Our Revolutionary armies had such chaplains as Rev. Dr. Dwight the patriotic President of Yale College, and there are now plenty of men of that stamp who would gladly hasten to lend the weight of experience, piety, and personal influence to elevate the character of the camp, and ensure to the volunteers the purest and most self-sacrificing of Christian ministrations during the absence from peaceful society. Rev. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, offered to go, and others, who would obtain for themselves and the religion it was their mission to preach the respect of their camp parish. But with such chaplains as some of our regiments now have, both the office of chaplain and the object of office must in a measure suffer degradation. The minister who in the time of peace cannot get a Church, and who fails of deserving the right to the confidence and esteem of his denomination, is not by the accident of war transformed into a fitting person to hold the place of pastor and spiritual adviser to a thousand men. We do not call to our great Churches ministers of no experience in their profession, or in religion, half-way ministers, and weak unreliable men, but seek out for pastors persons of intellectual ability and of ripe religious experience. A regiment is a congregation, and a thousand men, under a single command, and yet at the same time so positioned, often as to afford unusual opportunities for frequent and telling reformatory efforts, when these are rightly employed by the right men.

LONG PRAYING IN THE PULPIT.—An exchange says: Some preachers have the habit of always making a long opening prayer eight, ten, twelve, and even fifteen and twenty minutes. We heard a minister a few Sundays ago, whose opening prayer was nineteen minutes long, and his sermon twenty three. Too much disproportion. If you wish to pray long, do it in a proper place—your closet.

## HEAD QUARTERS

—FOR—

### Haying Tools!

—AT—

J. W. ELLIS &amp